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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/654,587	09/01/2000	Kar-Wing Edward Lor	P108339-09045	7189
32294	7590	07/19/2004	EXAMINER	
SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P. 14TH FLOOR 8000 TOWERS CRESCENT TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182			LEE, TIMOTHY L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2662	
DATE MAILED: 07/19/2004				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/654,587	LOR ET AL.
	Examiner Timothy Lee	Art Unit 2662

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2004.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 7-9 and 11-33 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 8,9,11-20,27-29 and 31-33 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) 7,21-26 and 30 is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baum et al. (US 6,400,707) in view of Curry et al. (US 6,233,234).

3. Regarding claims 11, 13, 14, 15 and 20, Baum et al. discloses a method and a system for managing security in communication sessions across networks. The operation of the system in establishing a call connection may be described as follows: The actual call set up signaling flow starts at the point where the user has established IP layer connectivity with the network, and has invoked the voice over Internet software application (VOIP packets). See col. 4, lines 15-20. Referring to Fig. 3, there is shown a detailed description of a firewall mechanism according to the invention. See col. 5, lines 24-26. The static firewall acts as a rule based packet filter. However, according to the invention the rules are automatically and dynamically set. The security is applied to each port on the fly to provide extremely fast operation (filtering all packets associated with the dynamically negotiated VOIP port). See col. 5, line 61-col. 6, line 8. In setting up a call, the PC application notes an address and sends a Q.391 message to set up a conversation. The Q.391 messages reaches the static firewall 340, which checks the

message to confirm that it is a valid Q.391 stream (filtering packets received in a network switch to trap at least one VOIP call setup message). See col. 6, lines 51-62. The gateway 324 consults its authorization database, notes that it has a valid customer and sends a negotiation message back to the PC 326. The message contains the proposal of the gateway for a codec and port. The control processor reads and analyzes the replicated message, notes the codec and port, and notes that the gateway has authorized the call (determining a dynamically negotiated VOIP port). See col. 7, lines 25-41. The control processor now generates a set of security specifications, compiles a filter configuration message, and sends this to the filter or firewall (generating a filter). The firewall filter now monitors every packet that follows for strict conformance with the filter requirements (taking predefined filtering actions upon the subsequent packets). See col. 7, lines 41-52. It is inherent that the generated filter will be stored for at least the duration of the conversation, but Baum et al. does not expressly disclose storing the generated filter specifically in a filter table. Curry et al. discloses storing filters in filter tables, where filtering may occur at various levels of addressing. See col. 5, line 64-col. 6, line 14. It would have been obvious to store the generated filter from Baum et al. in a filter table as disclosed by Curry et al.. One would have been motivated to do this because a table can be easy to search, which would lead to quicker switching times. Also, with regard to claim 14, a firewall inherently drops packets that don't fit the filter rules (dropping the filtered packet).

4. Regarding claim 11 more specifically, as mentioned previously, Baum et al. discloses that the firewall filter monitors every packet according to the specifications sent to it by the control processor (a filtering step by a fast filtering processor).

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5. Regarding claim 8, as mentioned previously, Baum et al. discloses that the message contains the proposal of the gateway for a codec and port. The control processor then reads and analyzes the message and notes the codec and port.

6. Regarding claims 16 and 17, as mentioned previously, Baum et al. discloses that the firewall filter knows the port from specification messages that it receives from the control processor (storing the port). The firewall filter then monitors the packets to make sure they are in compliance with the rules (filtering all packets; classifying filtered packets in according with the filtering actions).

7. Regarding claim 27, as mentioned previously, it would have been obvious to store the firewall filter rules from Baum et al. in table memory as disclosed by Curry et al.. One would have been motivated to do so for the reasons expressed above.

8. Regarding claim 29, Baum et al. discloses that the customer boots to the PC to begin to process of establishing a call. The PC, in turn, talks to the processor when it sends out a request to make a call.

9. Regarding claim 19, a firewall inherently drops packets that don't fit the filter rules (dropping the filtered packet).

10. Regarding claim 9, neither Baum et al. nor Curry et al. expressly discloses determining an RTP port. However, it would have been obvious to negotiate for an RTP port in the combined system of Baum et al. and Curry et al. when the step of negotiating for ports occurs. One would have been motivated to do this because RTP provides real-time transport, which makes it ideal for voice traffic which needs to be in real-time in order for there to be a coherent conversation.

11. Regarding claim 18, neither Baum et al. nor Curry et al. expressly discloses where one of the filtering actions includes changing the priority of the packet to reduce network transmission delay for the packet. However, it would have been obvious to include this as one of the filter rules in the firewall filter of the combined system of Baum et al. and Curry et al.. One would have been motivated to do this because this would allow the most voice traffic to pass through and allow conversations to be smoother. Also, Baum et al. also says that the filter provides full time filtering on a very specific set of specifications or rules which are customized for each communication path and set in the firewall in virtual real time. By being able to change these rules dynamically, the system of Baum et al. has the capability of letting certain packets through on certain ports, thereby giving priority to certain packets when needed.

12. Regarding claim 28, neither Baum et al. nor Curry et al. expressly discloses having both an internal memory and an external memory. However, it would have been obvious to have both an internal and external memory. One would have been motivated to do this because having both allows for a backup in case one of the memories is to fail.

13. Claims 12, 31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Baum et al. in view of Curry et al., further in view of Klein et al. (US 6,085,328).

Neither Baum et al. nor Curry et al. expressly discloses using filter masks on the information and comparing the information in the packet to a table. Klein et al. discloses selecting a mask and a hash function to calculate from that mask. This process is shown in Fig. 4. See also col. 5, line 66-col. 6, line 28. The 16-bit result of the hash function calculation is then compared with at least one desired 16 bit value. See col. 7, lines 43-48. These values are inherently kept in a table in memory. It would have been obvious

to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply these filtering and comparing steps from Klein et al. in the system of Baum et al.. One would have been motivated to do this because filter masking and hashing allow the system to use less power when connected to the network. Also, the techniques of hashing and filter masking are commonly used when extracting information from a packet and comparing it to what already exists in a table.

Allowable Subject Matter

14. Claims 7, 21-26, and 30 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 7-9 and 11-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

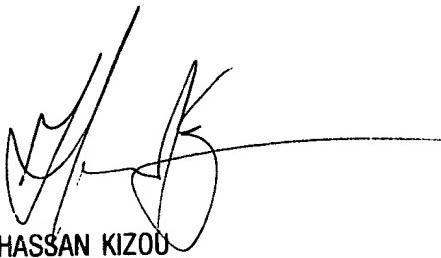
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy Lee whose telephone number is (703)305-7349. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hassan Kizou can be reached on (703)305-4744. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TLL
Timothy Lee
July 7, 2004



HASSAN KIZOU
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